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Sanitary information from the State of Sao Paulo.

A dispatch of date of the 29th ultimo states that the epidemic of variola in Sao Paulo, the capital of the State, is declining.

Mortuary statistics of the city of Sao Paulo for the week ended the 27th ultimo.

There were in all 114 deaths, of which number 1 was caused by variola, 1 by measles, 5 by whooping cough, 1 by croup, 2 by malarial fevers, 8 by tuberculosis, 1 by syphilis, 2 by cancer, 3 by other general diseases, 7 by diseases of the nervous system, 13 by diseases of the circulatory system, 20 by diseases of the respiratory system, 35 by diseases of the digestive system, 1 by disease of the urinary system, 1 by congenital debility, 2 by senile debility, 1 by violence, 8 infants still-born, and 2 from causes undeclared.

Of those dying, 91 were natives and 23 were foreigners.

Sanitary statistics from Bahia.

A dispatch of date of the 30th ultimo states that on that date there was 1 death from bubonic plague in Bahia, in the person of a collegian.

A dispatch of date of the 2d instant states that from the month of June until November there had been, in all, in Bahia 72 deaths from bubonic plague. On the 5th instant another death was recorded in Bahia from bubonic plague. In this case the victim was a merchant. Dispatches of the 5th instant state that the medical officers of the South Atlantic Squadron of the United States Navy, at that time in Bahia, had visited the plague hospital there, having first been inoculated with the antipest serum, and that they had expressed themselves as delighted with all arrangements for the care of the persons ill with plague.

Mortality statistics of Pernambuco, State of Pernambuco.

Reports just received for the fifteen days ended the 15th ultimo for the city of Pernambuco show that during that period there were, in all, 273 deaths from all causes. The population is about 200,000 persons. The causes of deaths were as follows:

Yellow fever, 1; variola, 43; bubonic plague, 1; tuberculosis, 39; malarial fevers, 24; syphilis, 5; cancer, 1; grippe, 1; dysentery, 4; septicæmia, 1; beriberi, 7; rheumatism, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 35; of the circulatory system, 9; of the respiratory system, 4; of the digestive system, 31; of the genito-urinary system, 13; accident in the puerperal state, 1; diseases of the skin, 3; senile debility, 3; congenital debility, 5; accidents, 3; homicides, 2; causes not well determined, 14; stillbirths, 22.

Deaths by nationality as follows: Brazilians, 269; Portuguese, 2; Germans, 1; and African 1. By ages as follows: Born dead, 22; from 1 to 30 days old, 14; 1 to 12 months, 22; 1 to 5 years, 24; 6 to 10 years, 9; 11 to 20 years, 29; 21 to 30 years, 54; 31 to 40 years, 29; 41 to 50 years, 25; 51 to 60 years, 17; 61 to 70 years, 14; 71 to 80

years, 7; 81 to 90 years, 2; 91 to 100 years, 1; more than 100 years of age, none; and age unknown, 4.

General rate of mortality per 1,000 inhabitants, 34.4; maximum daily rate, 25; mean, 18.2; minimum, 12.

Mortality statistics of Rio de Janeiro.

There were in all, during the week ended December 4, 336 deaths. Of this number 1 was caused by yellow fever, with 1 new case; 19 were caused by plague, with 42 new cases, leaving at the end of the week 101 cases in the plague hospital. Five of these deaths occurred in different sections of the city and the remainder in the hospitals. Variola caused 43 deaths, with 143 new cases, leaving at the week's end 203 cases at São Sebastião. Of the 43 deaths from variola, 25 occurred in the hospital and the remainder in 9 of the 13 districts into which the city is divided.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, or leprosy. Measles caused 2 deaths; whooping cough, 1; grippe, 10; enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 4; malarial fevers, 6, and tuberculosis, 52. Other forms of tuberculosis, except the pulmonary form, caused 2 deaths; septicæmia, 1; syphilis, 1; cancers, 4; other general diseases, 2; diseases of the nervous system, 33; of the circulatory system, 36; of the respiratory system, 28; of the digestive system, 50; of the urinary system, 11; of the genital system, 1; puerperal septicæmia, 3; congenital debility, 10; senile debility, 7; violent deaths—except suicide—6, and diseases badly defined, 2.

By ages, during the first year of life, 55; 1 to 5 years, 41; 5 to 10, 15; 10 to 20, 33; 20 to 30, 56; 30 to 40, 42; 40 to 50, 43; 50 to 60, 21; more than 60 years old, 27, and age unknown, 3. Of the total number 256 were natives and 79 were foreigners, and 1, whose nationality was unknown. Two hundred and fourteen deaths occurred in domiciles or homes, 54 in civil hospitals, 3 in military hospitals, 57 in Santa Casa de Misericórdia, 4 in convents and asylums, none on vessels in port, and 4 occurred in localities unknown to the authorities.

The daily average of deaths for the week was 48, in comparison with 57.57 for the preceding week, and with 54.71 for the corresponding week last year.

This gives an annual coefficient per 1,000 of the population, reckoned at 850,000, of 20.68.

The highest range of the thermometer was, on the 30th ultimo, 29.9° C., and the lowest, on the 4th instant, 20.3° C., with an average of 23.31° C. The total rainfall was 59.43 mm., with a daily average of 8.49 mm.

The following has just been received in regard to the plague conditions in Bahia:

During the month of November, 1904, there were 9 deaths from bubonic plague in this city, and notifications of 15 new cases, of which number 12 were confirmed. Of these 12 cases 11 were removed to the isolation hospital and the twelfth patient died after his case was bacteriologically confirmed, but before he could be removed to the hospital.

From July 7, 1904, until the last day of November there were 72 deaths from plague, 157 notifications of new cases, of which number 127 cases were verified as true plague and the remaining 30 were diagnosed otherwise.

Of the total number of confirmed cases 11 died before removal to the isolation hospital, 3 died at a station of observation, 1 ran away, 112 were taken to the isolation hospital, and of those going to the hospital 53 were discharged as cured, 47 died, and 12 still remain under treatment.